

No. V.—NOTE ON THE GORAL (*NEMHORÆDUS GORAL*).

While stalking tahr last November above the Dwali bungalow on the road to the Pindari glacier in the Almora District, I came on a solitary goral at an elevation of about 13,000'—14,000'. I had the animal under observation for sometime, at a distance of about 200 yards, and should say it was a male with about 8 inch horns. The animal was entirely cut off from all lower ground, being on the promontory formed by two glacier fed streams, the Pindar and the Kaphini, the lowest point of the promontory being 9,000'. Is it not uncommon to find goral at such an elevation? Another point of interest is how he got to his present habitat, the nearest known herd of goral being on the Dhalsuri ridge some eight miles in a straight line across the Kaphini. Did he swim, or cross one of the temporary bridges built by the shepherds in the summer, or did he go round by the snow at the head of the Kaphini stream? Also what was he doing so far from the herd?

ALMORA, U. P.,
16th December 1922.

R. H. PADDISON.

[As regards the altitude at which the Himalayan Goral is found, both Blanford and Lyddeker state that the animals commonly occur between 3,000 and 8,000 feet. Major F. M. Bailey writing in this connection states: "The highest I have known them was this year in Bhutan at about 11,000 feet on the Chu Lai La. I actually saw one animal there but could not be certain. It was not a musk deer but the people told me goral were common. We get them in Sikkim up to 9,000' and I have also shot them at that height both in Eastern Tibet and Western China but the animals were of different species from the Himalayan ones."—Eds.]

No. VI.—THE LARGER MAMMALS OF THE
NELLIAMPATHY HILLS.

(With a Plate).

(1) The Bonnet Monkey (*Macaca sinica*) occurs in moderate sized troops on the northern cliffs and in the bamboo forest on the southern slopes but does not penetrate into the evergreen jungle of the plateau. (Vern. *Corongu*.)

(2) The Lion Tailed Monkey (*Macaca ferox*) is a rare animal. Small troops, rarely consisting of more than a dozen individuals, occur sparingly throughout the evergreen forest. This is a quiet animal, its conversation usually consisting of but one note, a deep "O". When young it makes a nicer pet than most monkeys, being far cleaner in its habits than, for instance, the bonnet monkey. A full grown male is a fine looking beast, his great white ruff contrasting well with his jet black body. (Vern. *Carapu corongu*.)

3. The Nilgiri Langur (*Pithecus johni*). As late as ten years ago this monkey was extremely common on these hills and their deep booming, "Hoo-ha-Hoo-ha-Hoo-ha-Hoo-ha-Hoo" was one of the commonest sounds of the district, being heard from one point or another all day long. Constant persecution has sadly reduced their numbers and, though still far from rare, they are now by no means common. Indians, the jungle Mulcers and Kadars and the coffee estate coolies especially, attach medicinal value to their flesh of which they are inordinately fond. This species is restricted to the evergreen forest. (Vern. *Mandi*.)

4. The Malabar Langur (*Pithecus hypoleucos*). Decidedly rare, a very occasional troop of not more than half a dozen monkeys may occasionally be found on the Northern cliffs. Compared with the Nilgiri Langur or "Black Monkey" his is a silent species. Seldom, if ever, found in evergreen forest. The Mulcers



A MULCER, CLIMBING FOR HONEY; DRIVING IN PEGS
AS HE CLIMBS.

